hat the law allows him and no more. Our railroads get just what the freight comes to. When you get from them their weighing you can tell how much they are going to get. When the year begins you cannot tell what the sum will amount to. The law fixes what they shall get per pound, and if we do not appropriate enough we have to put enough in the deficiency bill to make it up and square the books. That is all there is of it. in the deficiency bill to make it up and square the books. That is all there is of it.

Now, if you will take this list and run it through you will find that the general appropriations made by the last congress have not been a cent more than what is necessary, when you take into account the increase in the necessities of the people. Why should you keep comparing one year with another? The only question to ask is, "Did you spend any more money than you ought to? Did you appropriate for the government a larger amount of money than it needs to run it in a decent way; for nobody wants our government to go higgling along. If you attempt to compare one year with another look at the difficulty it will get you into. In 1861 this government only spent about \$62,000,000, in 1862 it jumped up to \$450,000,000, to 1863 it rose to \$605,000,000, in 1864 to \$811,000,000, and in 1865 to \$1,218,000,000. Was that chargeable to the extravagance of these four congresses? I have an idea that there is not a Democrathere who does not know what increased the appropriations in those years. We were compelled to expend that money in order to defray the expenses of a war that certainly the Republican party din not bring on the country. [Laughter and applause.] We did carry it on though with considerable vigor. [Applause.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

But we are told that there is terrible extravagance in public buildings. Now I want to say to you that they did vote for several public buildings that I voted against, because I did not believe in buildings them, except where good business principles warranted them. We passed in the last congress 23 bills for public buildings in the United States. Twenty-three of these were for \$100,000 and upwards. Brooklyn, N. Y., got \$800,000. Detroit got the next largest sum, \$600,000. Louisville, Ky., received \$500,000. Now, all admit that these larges appropriations were all right, because they were voted for large cities where the government needs the buildings. But what they complain of is these other ten. Five of them got \$75,000 each and five of them \$500,000 each. I will say for the benefit of the members who voted for these small buildings—I did not vote for them—that in no one of them that I recollect was there a building voted for except where there was an United States court. And they claim that wherever there is a court, a revenue office and a postoffice all combined, without regard to the size of the place, there should be a public building. My idea is that we should put buildings in a place when it gots large enough so that the government needs it in order to control its business, and can save rents enough so as to make it a fair business transaction as it does in these large cities. It does not in some of these small ones, but you will readily see that these appropriations are not open to the charge that has been talked about, for there is no job in a public building. It must all be bid for and let to the lowest bidder, constructed according to the strictyst economy and care, as a rule. You cannot get a dollar out I't the appropriation except by competitive propositions. I have my doubts about the advisability of putting up a building. It must all be bid for and let to the lowest bidder, constructed according to the strictyst economy and care, as a rule. You cannot get a dollar out I't the appropriation excep But we are told that there is terrible extravagance in public buildings. Now I want priated money enough, but every dollar or it would be absorbed in voting for increased it would be absorbed in voting for increased facilities in New York City, Chicago and these other large cities which are always ready to take everything they can get. I have no doubt they need it. They do not take anything that they do not think they need. [Laughter.] Finally we put an amendment on to that bill whereby we compelled them to appropriate \$150,000 or \$100,000 to establish a free delivery in the smaller places where they were entitled to it. But what I say is there is a tendency in this country for the large cities to swallow up the small, for the large commercial centers to forget the interests of the smaller parts of the country and not do them perfect justice.

I was amused, and perhaps all of you saw

I was amused, and perhaps all of you saw the same thing, at Ben Butterworth's statement as to the river and harbor bill. He said the river and harbor bill in this country had come to be a great milch cow which for the last 60 years had been standing with her fore feet over on the west side of the Alleghany mountains, and that we fellows in the west and south had been feeding the cow for 60 years, while those in the east had been milking her. [Laughter and applause.] He said all they proposed to do was to turn her around for awhile and let the other fellows do the feeding her while we did themilking. [Laughter and applause.] Now it has been so with all these public buildings and these improvements in this country. We want simply fair justice between all parts of the country, and the time is soon to come when we will be able to get it. The reason for this is that the center of population and wealth is moving westward all the while. I was amused, and perhaps all of you saw

tion and wealth is moving westward all the while.

Why, they say that we are putting up these public buildings simply in order to get all the money out of the treasury. They say the Republican congress have taken all they can and that now they are simply waiting for the treasury to fill up again. It is true that we did take into consideration the fact that the country was prosperous. Do not business men do that generally! Is it not right that they should do it? Can we not improve our streams better when we have plenty of money to do it than when we have none? There might be years in which I would not vote for a river or harbor bill. I do not think I would have done so in 1882, nor for a public building. I think there were other uses for the money. But now we can improve our country. Do not business men do it? Why, take the depot of the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad here. They would not have built that depot away back in 1874 when they were trying so hard to get the money to pay their coupons, would they? No, they could not have done it. Now their dividends warrant their expending money in this way. Their business warrants it, and like level-headed men they put up a building not for to-day, but for 100 or 200 years; one which does justice to the city and which shows the good dusiness management of the men who run that corporation. [Applause.] It is not ex-

could float and have the people on it love and cherish it. [Applause.]

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

I come now to the question of southern elections, and I will be brief, although there are some very interesting maneuvers that I want to talk to you about on that subject. We turned out of the present congress five men from southern states simply and solely on the ground that they were not elected; nothing else, except that the people who voted elected somebody else. That is the only ground. We supposed it was sufficient.

THE CHALMERS FRAUD.

I first call your attention to the Lynch vs.

only ground. We supposed it was sufficient. THE CHALMERS FRAUD.

I first call your attention to the Lynch vs. Chalmers case in Mississippi. The inspectors of election in that district returned for Mr. Lynch 10,915 votes; for Mr. Chalmers 10,257 votes, giving Mr. Lynch a majority of 658! Mark you, that was the return made by Democrats who had control of the voting precincts in the state of Mississippi. When the state commissioners came to make their return they returned for Mr. Lynch only 5,522 and 9,122 for Chalmers, electing Chalmers by 4,437 majority, whereas Mr. Lynch was actually elected by 668 majority. How did they do it? It will take but a moment to show you. I show you here samples of the two tickets. One has a little dash with an "o" in the center of it. Now these state officers threw out all those votes because they said that dash is a distinguishing mark. The state laws of Mississippi declare that there has not be any figure, mark or device on a ticket for the purpose of distinguishing it. That was intended to stop putting an eagle or such like device on a ticket. The law in a good many states is the same way. The canvassers declared that that printer's dash constituted a distinguishing mark and they threw out over 4,000 votes on that account. Then they got together a supreme court in Mississippi who were kilotic enough to hold that that is a distinguishing mark. The Republican members of congress were simply smart enough to hold that it is not. That is all there was of that case, yet with such a fraud as that staring them in the face, almost every Democrat in congress voted to retain Mr. Chalmers in his seat.

THE ALABAMA SWINDLE.

But it is worse and worse as we go along.

THE ALABAMA SWINDLE.

But it is worse and worse as we go along.
In Alabama there was a Greenbacker named
Lowe who was elected. But before the election took place they issued a peculiar circuiar to the citizens of that district. The circular was this:

the money. But now we can improve our country. Do not business man do it? Wing country and the planes. And he said that he hundred the property of the planes are the planes. And he said that he hundred the planes are the planes. And he said that he hundred the planes are the planes. They may be call that the planes are the planes are they prove trying so hard to get the money dividends warrant their expending money in this way. Their business management of the planes are they prove the planes are the proventions are the provention that the

anyone running for office except member of

anyone running for office except member of congress. Every one of those that was left in a box simply counted one for the Democratic member of congress and counted nothing for anything else.

What does all this mean. It means simply this, that there is a determined effort down there to disfranchise the colored people of the south. First they tried to do it by bludgeous, shot guns, and ku-klux claus. Failing in that, and getting too many of them into the penitentiary they adopted this trick of tissue ballots and falso returns, and now in order to get the thing sure they have struck another plan.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GERRYMANDER.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Let us now pass to another question. They claimed that they were with us on the question of Mormonism. The Republican party said that institution must be wised out. We had a bill drawn by Senator Edmunds of Vermont and 47 Democrats voted against it and not a single Republican opposed it. When we came to consider the question of admitting Mr. Cannon to a seat, that man, who over his own signature stated that he was the husband of four wives, that he lived with them and raised children by each of them, when he came stating that he would violate the laws of the United States by thus living, and stated to us m so many words that he intended to continue to so violate them, when we came to unseating him the Republicans had to do it, for almost every Democrat in the house voted to sustain him.

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the free list. They tried to put copper on that list. They tried to put everything on the list until finally we were compelled to adjourn. Although the Republicans, or a mayrity of them, voted against adjournment, we were compelled to adjourn without passing the bill. The bill ought to have been passed. It was a wise measure, but its temporary failure will not be very onerous to the people, and they will not feel it in any sense.

class. Falling in that, and getting to many of them into the penitentiary they adopted this trick of tissue ballots and falso returns, and now in order to get the thing sure they have struck another plan.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GERRYMANDER.
Here is a map which I will show you and which they were somad about when I exhibited it to them at Washington on the floor of the house.

Mr. Horr here showed a large map of the congressional districts in South Carolina, a copy of which is printed in connection with this speech. Mr. Horr pointed out the peculiarities of the noted seventh district, which is shown on the map referred to. Continuing, he said:

Did anybody ever see such a picture as that for a congressional district. It would take a crooked mag, would it not, to represent such a district, Laughter.] Here into these little grooves and nooks and corners they have put the towns comprising as nearly as possible every negroin the district. They formed a district of 187,000 people that had a majority of 25,000 people that had a majority of 2 THE CARRYING TRADE.

nation. It was opposed to issuing greenbacks, but proposed no other way to meet the pressing needs of the government. It was opposed to the draft, but pointed out no other way to fill the ranks of our depleted regiments. It was opposed to reconstruction, to giving the ballot to the colored men, the only loval men of the south, but had no well defined plan for restoring the seceded states to their proper relations to the general government. Democrats opposed the issue of bonds payable in coin, but devised no method of funding our enormous war debt. When we were utterly unable to redeem the greenbacks they opposed all delay in their redeemption, and the moment we were able to redeem them then they opposed with all their might the fixing of any time for such redeemption. They have opposed in the past and now oppose the national banking system, but give us nothing to take its place, no safer or better institution for doing the business of the country. They oppose the railroads of the country without being able to intelligently regulate them. They oppose all combinations of capital for the development of our country without understanding the mutual relations that naturally exist between capital and labor. They oppose our present system of tariff, our protection to home industries, without being able during six years of power to give us anything better. They oppose the tax on whisky and tobacco simply as being a tax on Democratic commodities. [Laughter and applause.] They oppose the papearance of national officers at the polls for fear that such officers will secure a fair ballot and an honest count. They claim to be down on Mormonism, but oppose all methods for crippling and destroying that institution. Thus I might go on for a long time, but these are instances enough to illustrate my point, and to show what I mean when I say the Democratic party is simply a party of negation, it expends all its energies in attempting to the ordinal party is one of fixed ideas. It was born through a love of liberty. It spent its yo

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

If conclusion, fellow citizens, let me ex press the hope that the coming campaign may differ from those we have had in the past, at least in one respect, let us hope that all parties may refrain from personal abuse and unseemly exhibitions of malice and hate. A man's public conduct and private life while he is in the service of the people are proper subjects of investigation and criticism. To my record for the past four years I invite the closest scrutiny. Errors may have been committed, but you will find they were errogs in judgment, not in intent. My constant aim has been to so conduct myself as to never in any manner lower the standard of political morals which is so universally recognized by the best citizens of Michigan. [Applause.]

MICHIGAN AND HER INTERESTS.

If you will reflect for a single moment THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

sens of Michigan. [Applause.]

MICHIGAN AND HER INTERESTS.

If you will reflect for a single moment you will see that no state in the Union has a right to demand more of ner representatives than has our own peninsular state. Look at her resources, her achievements in the past, her possibilities in the future. Not admitted into the Union as a state until 1837, and yet she now ranks as the ninth state in population in the entire sisterhood of states. In the amount of taxable property in 1880 she stood the sixth state in the union. In number of miles of railroad she was ninth, and to-day we have within our borders over 4,000 miles of well equipped railroad bed. In 1880 only three states exceeded us in the production of wheat, Michigan alone raising in that year over 36,000,000 feet of lumber, and the value of her forest products was over \$22,000,000, nearly twice the value of her wheat crop. We manufactured and sold over one-third of all the salt made in the entire states, making in 1880 12,500,000 bushels, and we shall this year reach over 15,000,000 bushels. In copper we lead all the states combined. Indeed, of the 50,000,000 pounds made in 1880 we furnished 45,000,000 pounds. In iron ore we are among the first. In addition to all these look at our oats and corn and barley and rye and potatoes, our fruit, and more than all our grass crop, from which comes our hay. Look at our cattle and sheep, our horses and hogs. To these add all our varied manufacturing industries, our makers of knit and woolen goods, our machine shops and furniture works, our manufacturers of paper and our flouring mills and workers in wooden ware, and one is compelled to ask where else will you find such varied industries, such a multiplicity of material interests! (Applause, 1 Then again you must not forget the fact that we have more water coast than any state in the on must not torget the fact that we have more water coast than any state in the Union, more excellent harbors, more border ing lakes. But this exhibit of our material wealth and greatness is no more striking than is the statement of our intellectual and wealth and greatness is no more striking than is the statement of our intellectual and moral standing as a state. In the number of her newspapers Michigan ranks the fifth state in the Union. In the value of her school houses, according to population, she leads the list. Of her people who cannot road and write her percentage is among the very smallest; indeed so marked is this that I never yet saw a boy or girl who was born in our state, and who had reached the age of fifteen who could not read. Our common school system is as good as any in the world. Our high schools may well be the pride of our state. Our university has no superior on the continent. Our institutions for educating the deaf and dumb and the blind, for reclaiming and benefiting the wayward youth of our state, are models of their kind. School houses and churches are everywhere evidences of the intellectual and moral culture of our people. In view of all these facts Michigan has a right to demand of her representatives a high standard of morals and a high order of statesmanship. (Appleuse.) A man who aspires to represent such a state and such a people has no time for personal generals and personal animosities. So varied and complex are the interests of Michigan that any man who will well represent her business people and her intellectual and moral ideas cannot fail to represent well the best interests of the entire nation.

No man can properly fill a seat in the American congress who confines himself to simply looking after the interests of his own district. They should of course be carefully attended to, but over and above these local matters will always arise great questions that conduce to the welfare of his entire state, and still greater and weightier questions that conduce to the welfare of his entire state, and still greater and weightier questions that conduce to the welfare of his entire state, and still greater and weightier questions that conduce to reach the course, and win we most surely shall, let us rely for our strength upon the cor

CONCLUSION.

Daniel Webster once prided himself upon the fact that if he had little of that power "which could raise mortals to the skies" he had none of that other spirit "which would drag angels down." [Applause.]

The history of the past clearly proves one thing: that low men ever succeed to political power and position by efforts simply to wound the feelings and injure the character of an opponent. The people of Michigan are too intelligent, too fair-minded, too just to permit such methods to succeed. Fermit ma,

then, to close this lengthy talk by assuring you that, no matter what course my opponents may pursue, I shall by no possibility be drawn into a a course of retaliation or recrimination. My highest aim shall be in conducting the campaign to never in any manner violate those rules of propriety which ever characterize a true gentleman, and if elected to so perform the duties of the high trust to which you have called me, that hereafter none of you will have just cause to regret the choice you have this day made. [Prolonged applianse.] to close this lengthy talk

THE 47th CONGRESS.

Review of the Work Done at its First

The Hon. Edward McPherson, clerk of the ouse of representatives in seven congre as written the following review of the work of congress:

of congress:

The state of the parties at the opening of the 47th congress betokened a fruitless session. Republicans had barely a majority in the house. They had not a majority in the senate. A very large proportion of the membership of the house were serving their first term, and by a singular coincidence most of the trained leaders of the present majority had been transferred to the senate, which responded uncertainly to any call of leadership. A tragic change of executive administration had wrought a revolution in it and in the cabinet, and had devolved unexpected duties upon gentlemen suddenly called from pursuits of private life. As a result political affairs were in December last in a state of confusion, and it is not surprising that it was several months before the machinery of legislation was brought into motion. It would have been surprising had the fact been otherwise. Congress sat eight months, a term of unusual length, but it devoted itself with extreme diligence to public duty. Its sessions were constant, its committee work was judicious and thorough, its debates intelligent and able, and I think it can be truly said of it that it has perfected more important measures of legislation than any congress which has met in the last 10 years.

Comparing it with its immediate predecessor, the 46th congress, the contrast is strik-

any congress which has met in the last 10 years.

Comparing it with its immediate predecessor, the 46th congress, the contrast is striking. The sole contribution of the 46th congress to political legislation was a clause forbidding "the use of any portion of the army of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held in any state." Of legislation touching the varied interests of the country, it was barren. It essayed to establish a commission to d just tariff duties, but failed in the undertaking. It maintained all internal taxes, contenting itself with petty provisions on distilled spirits and tobacco. Its funding legislation, by its own confession imperfect, alarmed the country and was defeated by a presidential veto. It ignored the dangers which surround the question of the electoral count, and made no contribution whatever to their removal. It toved with the silver and a few other questions, but mastered none, and it showed no capacity for government except of that obstructive kind which had for illustration a public service so meanly provided that the courts were closed for want of appropriations and the public buildings were lighted by private subscriptions.

buildings were lighted by private subscriptions.

The 47th congress, upon the other hand, has met and more or less completely disposed of every important subject which came before it. It has patiently considered and has settled for a period of 10 years the policy of the country respecting the immigration of the Chinese, and thus, by a measure which finally received the concurrence of an overwhelming majority of both houses, and is undoubtedly sanctioned by public sentiment, it has closed an irritating agitation which has disturbed the peace of communities. That it was finally reached through the struggle consequent on a presidential veto, and in a spirit of mutual concession on details, is a tribute to the strong practical sense which has marked this congress. Its legislation against polygamy aims at the extirpation of an evil which has become intrenched in one of the territories, which is rapidly extending into others, and which has for 30 years, under boid leadership, been silently and steadily spreading, until the theocracy which sustains it has absorbed the personal rights and wields the political power of all within its reach. The act which deals a blow at this despotism, whilst confossedly experimental, is yet the first real attempt to rescue our American civilization from the dangers which threaten it in the center of the contin-American civilization from the American Civilization From the cangers which threaten it in the center of the continent. It is not to be denied that the subject is surrounded with grave difficulties. Neither is it to be denied that the 47th congress is the first body which has had the courage and the intelligence to assail it. The crowning achievement of this congress, however, has been the passage of the bill to extend the national banking system for a period of 20 years. The 37th congress, in the darkest hours of the rebellion, established the system with the double purpose of strengthening the government by compelling the banks to subscribe for its bonds, which then sadly needed purchasers, and of protecting the people by securing to them a paper circulation of equal value everywhere and of absonite value as the securities of the nation. The 47th congress has had the honor of placing this question beyond the domain of political resentments and ambitions. Besides is his, as far as possible, given a guaranty to the business of the country against the dangers of undue contraction or inflation, by continuing a sound yet flexible system of currency which unites in perfect harmony the essentials of safety and sufficiency. Besides these great measures, any one of which would entitle the congress to distinction, the bodies whose first session has recently closed, have placed on the statute book an act which provides for the distribution of the remainder of the Geneva award, a subject which has perplexed their predecessors; have established the apportionment of representatives for the next decade, an unfinished work inherited from their immediate predecessors; have placed in the way of adjustment at the next session the long dispute connected with the count of the electoral vote, and have created a special commission to examine into and report to the next session upon a revision of the tariff system, a proposition which commended itself to the majority of the senate in the flox of the legislation name was reached by partisan votes. The discussion t